NEW-YORK DARLY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

NOTES OF THE SITUATION. DEFRESSING ANPECT OF AFFAIRS - EXORRITANT CHARGES - ART COLLECTIONS - CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

OM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] VIENNA, May 10 .- For three days past the general aspect of affairs here has been very depressing. The great fiwancial crash must have come, in any case, and would almost certainly have come sooner, but for a desperate prolongation of the situation, in a vague hope that the Great Exhibition would instantly turn a full tide of foreign money into Vienna. The weather, the unfamshed character of the show, and, most of all, the reports of Viennese rapacity which have gone far and wide, diminished the arrivals from the day of the opening, and they are now so few that landlords wail, and the golden visions of all classes are wrotchedly dimmed. There is no newspaper here which does not admit that most of the complaints of visitors are just. The humorous sheets (of which there are half a dozen) are filled with caricature and satire, upon the same subject, and I shall be surprised if it is not soon represented on the stage. A meeting of the chief officials of the city, together with the editors of the principal journals, was held last night to consider the situation. There was ne lack of evidence to show the enormous prices demanded at many hotels, and especially in the restaurants on the Exhibition grounds. On the other hand, many hotels were reported to have very slightly increased their demands, while of \$.281 rooms reported to the municipal agency for lodgings, only 117 had been taken. The main fact brought out was that, while all the hotels of Vienna, collectively, had 11,000 beds to spare, yesterday, only 540 were required by the new arrivals. The meeting decided to request Baron Schwarz to ase all possible means to break down the high scale of prices in the restaurants on the Exhibition grounds. One of the Vice-Directors, who was present, promised that this would be done by granting new privileges to rival purveyors, if other means should fail. Then it was agreed that lists of the cheap and the extravagant hotels should be published in all the papers, and distributed to the passengers of trains arriving in Vienna. It is to be hoped that these measures will be effective. There are plenty of rooms, it is true, but the people

are reluctant to let them for less than several months. A few are now willing to take a stranger for one month-of course at an increased rate. But the most of these rooms are unattractive, if not disagreeable, quarters. The entrance is usually through a kitchen, the arrangements for light and air are defective, and cleanliness is anything but a strict necessity of life here. From 60 to 100 florins (\$30 to .\$50) a month are the cheapest rates I have heard reported for small single rooms. Yesterday, again, was wild and wet. The gusts seemed to come from all quarters, and raged with a maticious delight in the wide streets and open squares. For the first time in a fortnight, the hackmen condescended to solicit custom: the second strike which they meditated has been postponed for the present. There were about 9,000 visitors to the Exhibition, in spite of the weather. To-day, the returning sunshine, though accompanied, as usual, with a furious and cutting wind, attracted about 13,000. It was pleasant enough, after one reached the main building, to pick one's way between the piles of unboxed goods, stroll more freely through the finished transents of Switzerland and Tunis, watch the increasing order of England, France, and Germany, and even to see that a ground-plan of display is at last laid for the unfortunate United States. But when I plodded through loose wet gravel to the Hall of Art, I found its doors still barred. I only learned that the central hall will be opened in three or four days, and will contain a picture by Wiertz of Belgium, covering 1,000 square feet; one by Cabanel, of 800 square feet, and one by Piloty, of 750 square feet. The Hungarian Art Commissioner courteously admitted me into his saloon, but most of the pictures were leaning against the wall, on their heads or cides, and more or less dusty. It is, therefore, not

Since the United States claimed no space for art, we owe the little we shall receive to the energy of Mr. Louis Lang, who came on from Rome a few days age, and the good will of Herr Friedländer, the Austrian Art Director. We shall be represented by about 20 pictures (Gray, Bierstaft, Whittredge, and Tait, the principal names), and one statue in plaster by Mr. Van Wart. Seventeen of the pictures, I am informed, are the property of a gentleman in Chi eago, by whom they were forwarded. During the afternoon a dinner was given to the English workingmen, some 400 or 500 in number. The Com mis sioner, Mr. Owen, presided, Wales and Prince Arthur were there, and the former made a plain but hearty little speech to his hard-fisted subjects. The employers of the men were not allowed to be present. but they will all be invited to a grand banquet given by the English Commission, next Tues-day. The Princes go to Pesth this evenlag, to see the Hungarian races to-morrow was impossible to get about the Exhibition grounds with any comfort. The mud, in some places, rivaled that of Illinois; pools of water everywhere interrupted communication, and the loose gravel ground the moisture through the stoutest thoe leather. Very few ladies ventured on the uncertain paths; even the gentlemen twisted, and tip toed, and tottered, in the vain hope of saving their boots. The new turf, however, is greatly freshened, orse-chestnut trees are buffeted into blossom, and there will be many a gay picture ready when the fine season finally comes. The Khedive's palace seems to be nearly completed, externally, and it will be one of the most charming sights connected with the Exhibition. Its dome and minarets are smaller sopies of those of the mosque of Sultan Hassan, in Cairo. There was nothing at the Paris Exposition half so Oriental as this.

I meant to make an examination of some of the finished farm-houses of various lands, but rather than describe each one as situated in the midst of a morass, is postponed the duty until Monday, and bastened back to the city to attend the private opening of the Artists' Hall, with Hans Makart's picture of the "Homage of Venice to Catherine Cornaro." The new building, the internal appearance of which is exactly that of the Academy of Design in New-York, was gay with exotics and arowded with distinguished guests. Before reaching the top of the central staircase, Makart's canvas is seen as a broad blaze of color through the door of the first hall. It is about 30 feet in length by 12 in hight, and the first words that came to my lips, on beholding it, were: "Paul Veronese?" The picture is not an imitation, but a suggestion of the great Venetian master, from one end to the other. sky, the portico in the back-ground, the pose and grouping of the figures, even some of the accessories, are in his manner. But the work is bold and strong, both in color and composition, the drawing is fine, and one feels that the artist has reveled in the pomp and luxury of his subject. But the colors are too high and sharp for the purest chord of harmony: they dazzle the sense instead of wooing it with an ever-deepening delight. The lights are broad and beaming, yet the shadows become opaque in proportion to their depth. It is a daring and brilliant work, as a whole; pity 'tis that it does not reach the crowning excellence at which the artist evidently aimed. I derived much consolation from the other halls, in which the Viennese artists display their pictures. We are not apt to be very well satisfied with our Academy Exhibitions, but I would gladly take the poorest of them in exchange for what I see here. Dilsselderf. invented green moonlight, and

it is something fearful and wonderful, and there is one pink moonlight, which is even more astonishing. The figure painting is very weak; one of tenishing. The figure painting is very weak; one of tenishing. The figure painting is very weak; one of tenshing. The figure painting is very weak; one of tenshing in the midst of it. I found no landscape worthy to be placed anywhere near Gifford and McEntee. I leave a full criticism of Makart's picture (which has been announced for some time past as one of the atfractions of the season) to one more capable of artistic criticism. Prederick William of Prussia and bus wife stood a long while in front of it, and so many Anstrians slipped in to see them that there was no chance for a quiet inspection. This must be said, however, for all the royal personages. They go about plainly dressed, with very few attendants, seek to avoid being recognized, and accept the invitable stare when they are with a patient courtesy which is the perfection of good manners.

Our own severeigns, now congregated here, are not so quiet in their ways. Impatience in the exhibitors, embarrassment in the Commissioners, which in the old, emotions of every sort in the 70 or 80 Honeraries, and the unspeakable mortification in the citizen spectators of the scene, make Vienna anything but pleasant to an American, just now. I have tried not to write of this, but it is part of the situation, and must, at least, be mentioned. The Direction of the Exhibition simply waits, and is patient. Most of the representatives of other countries know little, and probably care less, in regard to the matter: even the English, so far as my personal acquaintance extends, maintain a courteous silence, the reason of which it is easy to feel. But our situation is none the less a burning disgrace. Had the new Commission exceeded the conference in the exhibitors subdued, we should feel it with equal keenness. The root of the evil lies behind the "irregularities" of this or that Commissioner. We may say that the chief guilt has be I will say nothing of the absurdity of Honorary Commissioners, and anywhere from three to twenty Commissioners from each State, for very few of them have any specified duties, and none of them are recognized by the Austrian officials. Those who come with purpose and intelligence, will quietly accomplish their work, while the ignorant and the swaggerers among them are stripped of all authority. The Executive Commission, however, should have been composed of known and honored individuals, men fitted by previous study or experience for their places, men qualified to meet their fellow Commissioners from other lands on an equal ground of character and intelligence. The New-York and Eric Rings and the Crédit Mobilier exposure have already sufficiently damaged our national name abroad. But they were domestic matters, and not understood here, or only damaged our national name abroad. But they were domestic matters, and not understood here, or only in a very confused way. This is a black smutch, thrust directly before the eyes of all nations, on an occasion when our escutcheon should have been newly burnished and proudly held. Every honest and upright American at home, no matter what his party, will understand our shame: those who make politics a trade and office a bargain, will not and cannot.

B. T.

REACTIONARY FRANCE.

RESULTS OF THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT. REPORT OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE AMONG THE MON ARCHISTS-VIEWS OF THE POPE.

Paris, Tuesday, May 27, 1873. Ex-President Thiers took his seat in the Assembly

Paris correspondents of the German press assert that the movement for the removal of Thiers originated in Rome and Florence

The Pope, in a speech yesterday, declared that he had ever prayed for France; but that he would now pray with greater confidence; for the election of Marshal MacMahon to the head of that country was a guarantee of order and justice to civilization, which was menaced on all sides.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 27, 1873. A special dispatch from Paris to The London Times says the new French Government has resolved to adopt a free trade policy, and also to reduce the military expenditures. It is stated in the same dispatch that ex-President Thiers will resume his lite-

The News has a special dispatch from Berlin, conveying the idea that it is the prevalent opinion in the German capital that President MacMahon will prove a counterpart of Gen. Monck, the restorer of the House of Stuart to the English throne, and that his election heralds a Legitimist restoration in

THE COALITION OF MONARCHISTS.

LESSONS OF THE ELECTIONS-MONARCHICAL OFFOSI TION TO THE REPUBLIC-HOW THE MAJORITY I COMPOSED-CLASS PREJUDICES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Paris, May 14 .- The elections of last Sunday are the continuation of those of last April, which were but the continuation, or repetition with emphasis, of the lesson taught in their general course by all the partial elections since 1871. The lesson is of advice to M. Thiers and of reproof to the Assembly. The emphasis lies in this, that while, in the earlier part of these trials, united republicans of all shades almost invariably defeated monarchists, in these later ones radical republicans triumph over candidates whose success would be preferred by the President. The Assembly, that is, the scant majority of monarchical members of that distracted body kick against the pungent reproof. The more strongly the current of opinion sets against them, the more passionately they search for devices for damming it. Terribly scared at its rising flood, they are equally incapable of that large historica survey looking back to its deep sources and forward to its inevitable expansion, which should make them yield to its fatal drift in patriotic hope of presently guiding the ship of state, and of that poetic vision in which Hugo sees it revealed: "It

it out in a chosen vessel of their own, taking in only first saloon passengers. Notwithstanding their proverbial reputation of impotence for falsehood we all know that figures can tell what George Washington in his early legendary vigor could not. But the returns in ciphers of the elections of the 27th April and 11th May this year, studiously compared with-those of the general elections of 1871 and of the intervening partial elections, do have a larger value of indicative meaning, and, on the whole, of more precise meaning than all other experimental measures of what the French people desire. They want quiet, to be done with the provincial state that has existed for the past three years, to pass out of that into some sort of permanency by formal assertion and better confirmation of the actually legal but not formally asserted

is not a tide, it is the deluge." Nay, if they believed

it were the deluge, still their fancy would be to ride

republican form of government. The Monarchists more and less pure and simple will not consent, nor, when confirmed, assent to a Republic in any conditions. The "Parliamentary" doctrinaires could possibly be brought to assent to its proclamations, but only in an open or mentally reserved condition that it be an oligarchic not demo cratic republic, virtually subjected to their superior class rule. The incompact and impolitic majority of the no longer National Assembly is composed of three classes of frankly declared Monarchists, and of possibly rallied Republican Parliamentary Doctrin aires, who are mentally reserved Monarchists. The affections of M. Thiers are with these last. His opinions are more advanced in this, that, as unwillingly as they, but without any mental reservationthanks to his superiority of intellect and clear his toric vision-he not only submits in passing but ac cepts and insists on the Republican form not as the best but as the only practically possible permanent form, which any Government of France henceforth can bear-which Nineteenth Century Frenchmen

will bear. Millais tried to make it acceptable; here | But Thiere is an old man, a legal formalist to his

honor. He distrusts, not to say dreads and hates democracy-" the vile multitude." It is easier for us than for him to say that he should pronounce himself next week at the opening of the Assembly decisively for this and against that. It is very easy for all of us outsiders to say that the play of check and balance among parties, which he has so conningly played for the last two years, should, now that his grand aim in that game—the paid liberation of the territory-is assured, be renounced, and he make a new deal, to be straight followed with a

bold show of his hand. The Assembly is the sovereign of the country and of M. Thiers. That he might appeal against its legal majority to the nation, be largely sustained by the response of the popular voice to such an appeal, and force the superfluously lagging Monarchists on that old Versailles stage to resolve themselves back into provincial insignificance, is hardly questionable. But what would become of his position, and that which, in his sincere patriotism, comes to much the same thing, the consequent position and state of France and of parties? Foremost among the sequences must be new general elections, ending in a radical majority to a constituent sovereign Assembly, of which he would not long be controlling chief, not even chief party leader. To this may be attributed the honestly intended schemes of constructing, while time serves, his favorite conservative Second Chamber, and of restricting in practice the exercise of the elective franchise. He desired just enough restriction of the free democracy to irritate to quick hostility all Democrats, but not enough to insure the virulent hostility of all Mon-

archists.

The upper order of the Bourgeoisie and the lower—ranges of couches sociales, that came to the surface and management of affairs, thanks to the Great Revolution—seem to have nothing so much at heart as to obstruct the rising of yet lower social strata. The sin and misery of France ever is the division, the internal hostility of social classes. The little Bourgeois, who has arrived to-day by virtue of the great revolt against the royalty and noblesse of the last century, has become as stationary and obstructive toward the rising of the next lower class of ourriers or farm laborers as the old noblesse were to their address.

their address.

Regarded with high encouraging hope, with mock Regarded with high encouraging hope, with mocking contempt, or purely from the point of view of realistic historic study, the present French situation, political, social, or financial, can best be helped to comprehension by reading whatever is readable of so-called history of the old great Revolution. That Revolution is not ended. We are in it and of it to-day, more or less consciously.

W. H. H.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. THE MOTION TO ADJOURN OVER DERBY DAY-

FRUITLESS OPPOSITION OF MR. TROMAS HUGHES. LONDON, Tuesday, May 27, 1873. In the House of Commons to-day the usual notion was offered to adjourn over the 5th of June,

Mr. Thomas Hughes protested against the practice, and denounced as a public humiliation such action of Parliament in deference to what was called the national sport. He believed the example was injurious in the highest degree to public morals. He hoped the Government would extend the operation of the Betting Houses' act to Scotland, where English sportsmen were stiil able to evade the law. The English papers were filled with betting advertisements purporting to ema nate from Scotland. The police there were powerless gainst this gross scandal, which was daily increasing

because the local law sanctioned it. After further debate, in the course of which the Gov-ernment promised to extend the act to Scotland, the motion to acjourn on the 5th proximo was carried.

EXPLORATIONS IN THE BIBLE LANDS ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 20, 1973.

The pioneer party of the Oriental Topographical Corps from New York, engaged in exploraand Asia Minor. A scale photograph of the Milcometer, devised by one of the corps, has been taken, which, it is claimed, will definitely settle the vexed cubit question A plan of rapidly taking altitudes of rains, pyramids &c., invented by one of the party, is said to work ad-

FOREIGN NOTES

Prince Pierre Bonaparte is in Paris. There is reason to believe that the Spanish Government has resolved on measures which will con-iderably reduce the interest on the public debt.

The West India Mail steamer Moselle v eached England yesterday, brought from Havana the bank forger Austin Bidwell, who has been conveyed to Newgate. Another hearing of the forgery case will be had at Guildhail to-day, when Bidwell will appear.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has finally passed the bill for the abelition of Religious Corporaons. Parliament has adjourned as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Count Manzoni. The Royal Princes and the members of both houses have gone to Florence to attend the poet's funeral. The ceremonies will be of a most imposing character.

THE. FIRE RECORD. SIX LIVES LOST IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 27 .- A fire attended with a laneutable loss of life occurred this morning in Berkleysquare. Six persons were unable to escape from the burning building and perished. Six others were injured by falling walls. No water was available, and the flames

spread with great rapidity. ELSEWHERE. A fire broke out in the hotel at Bedford.

Canada, Saturday night, and despite every exertion a large portion of the village was soon a mass of ruins.

Among the buildings destroyed are the town hall, three hotels, and the leading stores.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN BRIGHAM YOUNG AND SPEAKER BLAINE.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 27 .- A morning newspaper gives the following account of the interview between Speaker Blaine and Brigham Young:

Brigham wanted to impress the speaker with the idea that Congress had no right whatever to interfere with the local affairs or the government of the Territory in any respect; that any attempt at interference was a breach of faith, and said that they should be left just as the organic law left them, and have full power to do all legislation without let or hindrance.

aker Blaine reminded Brigham Young that the Speaker Blaine reminded Brigham Young that the Presidential contest of 1861 was fought on the distinct Esue of the right of Congress to control the domestic institutions of the Territories, and that Mr. Lincoln was chosen on that ground; that Congress had exercised its power by abolishing the relation of master and slave, and that its authority was plemary in the premises, and the extent of its exercise a matter of discretion; that the organic act of Utah was by its terms subject to amendment siteration, and repeal, and that no enactment of the Territorial Legislature was of the slightest validity if Congress choose to ahnul.

annul.

Brigham Young said: If that is your dectrine, our interests and our rights demand that we be admitted as a State. We have the requisite population, resources, and wealth. It may be true Mr. Young, the Speaker replied, that you have the necessary population and wealth, but speaking to you with the frankness with which I should speak were I on the floor of Congress, I must say to you that Utah can never be admitted as a State so long as the institution of polygamy is upheld and practiced by the Mornen Church, and, as I understand, by the great majority of your

and, as I understand, by the great majority of your people.

What specific measures Congress will adopt is not for me to say; but I will assume that Congress will adopt such measures as in its opinion may be necessary to maintain the Federal authority in this Territory; but as to Congress worrying about Utah it is my impression, that the worrying is all on the other side. I do not think it would be right nor wise to do anything to persecute your people for what they may conscientiously believe, however much they may differ from them, but at the same time I would not leave on your mind the impression that Congress may not, at an early time legislate in your affairs in just such a manner as they may deam best for the general good.

OSAGE MISSION, Kan., May 27 .- The most violent and destructive tornado ever experienced in this section occurred about eight miles south of this city last Thursday afternoon. A whirlwind tempest desolated a tracts of country shalf a mile in width and six miles in length. Twenty houses were lifted in the air and blown to atoms. Six persons were killed outright, six mortally wounded, and fifteen dancerously injured. One little girl was carried a quarter of a mile and drowned in a creek. Many persons were stripped of their clothing, and birds of their feathers, and a number of horses, cattle and hogs were killed. Fourteen families were left-entirely destitute.

ALBANY.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET SWINDLE AN ANALYSIS OF THE BILL IN THE SHAPE IN WHICH IT WAS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING BY THE SENATE-THE CITY WHOLLY UNPROTECTED.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 27 .- The following is an analysis of Assembly bill No. 519, entitled " An act to authorize the leasing of certain real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York," and better known as the Washington Market job:

known as the Washington Market job:
SECTION I authorizes and directs the Commissioners
of the Sinking Fund, within six months after the passage
of the act, to lease for the term of 21 years, with covenants for two renewals, the real estate and buildings
bounded by Vesey, Washington and Pulton-sts, and the
Hudson River, and known as Washington and West
Washington Markets.
SEC. 2 provides for the appointment of three appraisers by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to dotermine the present value of the property.
SEC. 3. The three appraisers shall report within 30
days, and file a statement in the Register's office, showing the valuation of the Washington Market property
taken together as a whole, and not in separate parcels,
and in the same manner of the West Washington Market
property.

taken together as a whole, and not in separate parcels, and in the same manner of the West Washington Market property.

Sec. 4. Upon the filing of the said report it shall become the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and they are expressly directed and required, to lease the said two pieces of property, as one lot, for the term of all years, with two renewals, for an annual sum equal to seven per cent on the valuation ascertained as above, the lessees to pay taxes and assessments. The only condition assumed by the lessees are that the property shall be used for market purposes, and that they will errect thereon within three years, "permanent structures and fire-proof buildings suitable for market purposes, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund," exponding thereon \$100,000 within one year after they take possession.

Sec. 5 provides for new valuations of the property six months previous to each of the renewals.

Sec. 6 provides for the application of the rents received to the reduction of the city debt.

Sec. 7 directs the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to give the Washington Market Company the first "option, opportunity or privilege" to lease the property, giving that Company 30 days after notice within which to make their decision.

Sec. 8 provides that the lease shall contain a covenant "that at the expiration or other or sooner termination of said lease, the City of New-York shall purchase the structures and buildings which have been erected upon said premises during the continuance of said lease, and shall pay the lessees named in said lease, their heirs, executors, successors or assigns, mutually chosen, or by three commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and thenceforward the rittle to the saine shall become and be vested in the City of New-York."

It will be seen that the advantages of the proposed arrangement, are exclusively on the side of

It will be seen that the advantages of the pro-

posed arrangement are exclusively on the side of the Market Company: 1. The rent which it is proposed to pay will be far less than the interest the city could obtain by demolishing the buildings and selling the land at auction for business purposes. 2. There is no competition permitted. The privilege or monopoly given to this Company for nothing should, if created at all, be sold at auction to the highest bidder. 3. The new market buildings may be as great a nuisance as the old ones, and if they should prove to be so the city could not help itself. 4. If by competition, or the disadvantage of the location, the speculation should be approfitable, the Company may draw out of it at any time, and the city is compelled to buy their structures. Such a bill as this could never pass the New-York Legislature or any other deliberative body on its merits.

The present Charter provides a method of leasin the property of the city very different from that embodied in the Washington Market bill. Section 102 gives the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund power " to sell or lease for the highest marketable price or rental, at public auction or by sealed bids, and always after public advertisement and appraisal under the direction of said Board, any city property, except wharves and piers." The city now derives from the Washington and West Washington Markets a net income of upward of \$250,000 a year.

LATER.-The friends of the Washington Market bill rallied in full force in the Senate to-night, and aving counted noses, James Wood called up bill for a third reading. Mr. Tiemann moved to recommit with instructions to strike out the clause which compels the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to execute the lease. This motion having been voted down by the friends of the bill, Mr. Lowery moved to recommit, with directions to amend so as to give the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund power to lease the market property in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, from which he read. This motion was lost by a vote of 11 to 13. The vote was then taken, and the bill passed by exactly 17 votes, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Graham, Barrower, Johnson, Lewis, Lord, Maddeu, Murphy, O'Brien, Scoresby, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, J. Wood, Woodin.

NATS-Messrs, Adams, Allen, Cock, Foster Lowery,
Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, D. P. Wood.

The five Republicans and two Democrats, who

were members of Tweed's last Senate, voted as a unit in favor of the job. The Assembly will probably not hesitate to concur in the amendments which the Senate has made to the bill, after which nothing stands in the way-of its becoming a law except the Governor's veto. It now remains for the merchants, tax-payers, and public spirited citizens generally to convince Gov. Dix of the character of the bill and of the influences by which it has been carried through the Legislature. They should immediately request him to withhold his signature until a hearing can be had. As the Legislature will have adjourned before the bill has been ten days in the Governor's hands, he may hold the bill for examination for an indefinite period. He will doubtless be slow to sign it if he is made acquainted with its importance without

THE CURRENT OF LEGISLATION.

PASSAGE OF THE MIDLAND RAILROAD BILL BY THE ASSEMBLY-THE NEWSPAPER CLAIMS AND THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT BILLS PASSED-DEATH OF THE NEW LOCAL OPTION LAW-THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND THE GUBERT ELEVATED RAIL-WAY BILLS RECOMMITTED.

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 27 .- The Assembly spent the morning session in the third reading of bills. The bill to allow the Midland Railroad Company to increase its capital stockwas passed. This bill was recalled from the Governor for an amendment which should require the consent of a majority of the present stockholders to such increase. The amendment was made, and the bill repassed without opposition. The bill [for the appointent of a Commission by the Governor to settle news paper claims against the City of New-York was passed with an amendment comprising all claims of that character up to May 1, 1873. The bill requires the Governor to select for Commissioners (three in number) men not holding office under the City Government. The unanimous vote of the Commission is required to decide upon a claim, and the decision is final if accepted by the claimants.

Mr. Deering, from the Committee on Cities, reported the Local Improvement bill, of which so much has been said, with some amendments to its provisions in the shape in which it passed the Assembly before and was recalled from the Senate. Mr. Pierson, Chairman of the Committee, moved to recommit it to the Committee of the Whoie. He said it was an exceedingly complex bill in a fog as to its import and effect, and he thought it should be discussed in Committee of the Whole before being passed. The motion to recommit was lost by a large majority. When the bill was put on its passage Mr. Wight moved to recommit to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to substitute for it the original bill lost by a large majority. The bill then passed by a vote of 73 to 20.

The new Local Option bill, framed by the Committee on Internal Affairs to meet the views of the Governor, came up for a third reading and gave rise to some discussion. Several members who voted for the bill vetoed by the Governor refused to vote for the new bill, assigning various reasons therefor. Some preferred a law like the one existing in Ohio, while others thought that all the virtue there was in the bill vetoed by Gov. Dix had evaporated in the new bill, and the State might as well not have any Local Option law as to have this one. As the old bill only obtained barely enough votes to pass it, the smallest defection was sufficient to defeat the new one, and the sunouncement of the vote showed that it

received only 50 votes to 47 against it. It was declared ost for want of a constitutional vote, and Local Option

may be considered dead for the present session In the Senate a large number of bills were read a third me and passed. The Industrial Exposition bill was recommitted, on motion of Mr. Woodin, for amendment, so as to require the city to take a mortgage on the property of the company before advancing any money The bill to consolidate the City and County of New-York was passed. The Gilbert Elevated Railway bill No. 2 was recommitted and amended, so as to change portion of the route between the Sixth and Ninth-aves. from Fifty-third-st, to Fifty-eighth-st., to avoid passing n front of three churches on the Brst-named street.

The President of the Senate presented the following

communication to Mat body:

To the Legislature: The undersigned, the Mayor, the Controller, and the Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York, respectfully represent that, upon examination, they find the provision of the repealing clauses of the new Charter so affect their powers to impose and collect taxes in New-York as to render them indefinite and uncertain, if in some respects they are not entirely repealed. The undersigned deem it indispensable that further legislation should be had on the subject, and they are of the opinion that the passaxe of the oills now before your honorable body entitled respectively "An act in relation to the City of New-York," and "An act in relation to the City of New-York," and "An act in relation to the City of New-York," are indispensably necessary to enable the proper authorities to carry on the government of the city and to maintain its credit.

Respectfully submitteed,

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

Andrew H. Green, Controller, E. Delappello Smith.

Counsel to the Corporation. mmunication to that body :

Among the bills passed by the Assembly, at the even ing session, was an act similar to what is known as the Onio law, making the vender of intexicating liquors liable in damages for any injury to person or property done by an intoxicated person to whom he sells liquor. A provision making the owner of premises leased for the sale of liquor also responsible was striken out. The bill passed by,a vote of 63 to 28, but there is small chance of its getting through the Senate at this stage of the session. Mr. Vedder offered concurrent resolutions, which were isid over under the rule, for an adjournment

sine die on Thursday next at 4 p. m. The bill legalizing the resolution by the New-York Board of Supervisors of 1870 increasing the salaries of clerks of the District Courts was killed. About 30 bills were passed in the Assembly towlay, and at the adjournment of the enening session there were 70 remaining in

It is the unanimous opinion of lawyers who heard the argument in the Stokes case before the Court of Appeals sterday, that a new trial will be granted.

The third reading of bills being the order of business it the evening session of the Senate, the act relating to the Industrial Exhibition Company, though amended so as to give the city a mortgage on the property for the \$2,500,000 to be advanced, was lost by a vote of 12 to 11. Mr. Madden laid on the table a motion to reconsider The so-called Newspaper Claims' bill, which pas Assembly, also failed to pass by a vote of 11 to 12. Mr. Madden laid on the table a motion to reconsider this ill also. The buls, not having such a powerful influence behind them as the Washington Market job, are not likely to pass the Senate at this session, though in both of them the rights and property of the city are fat better protected than in the Market bill.

On motion of Mr. Madden, the Assembly bill authorizng the Greenwich-st. Elevated Railway to extend its road and regulate its management, was taken from the able and passed, receiving just the requisite 17 votes. The Thirty-fifth-st. Horse Railroad bill, a Senate bill was also passed. Several New-York bills were passed. neluding one to provide for the collection of taxes for county purposes, another for the appointment by the ounty buildings, and another for the appointment of a new Commissioner of Jurors.

At a meeting of the Committee from the various temperance organizations this afternoon, resolutions were adopted substantially as follows:

Pirst: That the failure of the Republican party to re-deem its piedges to canct a Local Prohibition law places upon us the imperative necessity for immediate and de-cisive action.

we action.

cond: That the tendency of the leaders to cater to
larger-beer interest and thus destroy respect for the
bath, thereby imperiling our institutions, should
use all moral, temperance, and religious men to carcorrection.

nest opposition.

Third. That a Convention consisting of one from each church, young men's Christian association, temperance organization, and other organized bodies in favor of the Christian Sabbath and the suppression of the liquor traffic, be called to meet in Albany on the 2th and 25th of June next, to consider and decide upon future action.

Fourth: Thanking those members of the Legislature who stood firmly by the Local Prohibition bill.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE NEW-JERSEY WEST LINE ROAD.

The people along the line of the New-Jersey Hon. As Packer. A majority of the stock of the Com-pany is owned by the towns of Bedminster, Bennardsville, and New-Providence, which they received for honds issued by the townships in aid of the road Two years age the Town Commissioners, of the respective owns, placed the road in the hands of Judge Packer and his associates, and thereby not only assured the early completion of the road from Benmardsville to Newark, but the ultimate completion of a first class road across
the State, and a permanent connection with the Echigh
Valley Raifroad. In addition to these considerations
they obtained the personal-guarantee of Judge Pacter to
protect their own stock. One year ago, at the annual
election, the same commissioners, without any notice to
Mr. Packer, and contrary to the wishes of nearly all of
the residents and tax-payers along the line, took the
road out of his hands and surrendered all these benefits.
The result is that the work has not gone on, and the
people who want the road built, and who are hable for
the payment of the bonds issued, are determined that the
commissioners shall at the next election to be held early but the ultimate completion of a first class road across the payment of the bonds issued, are determined that to commissioners shall at the next election to be held ear in June, elece the old Board of Directors which was of placed one year ago. With this view the Town Commissioners in June, elece the old Board of Directors which was dis-placed one year ago. With this view the Town Commit-tee of New-Providence, acting in accord with a gather-ing of citizens, at a meeting held on Saturday, after full discussion unantinously passed the following: Resolved. That our Chairman, and Ames Potter be, and they are hereby apprinted, a committee to confer with John Liftell, one of the Town Commissioners, and obtain from him a positive placie to cast the vote of the steek of this township at the next election of directors of the New Jersey West Lice Railroad Company, for the old Spand of Direct-or, of which the Hon. As Facker was President; and to case he re-fuses so to pledge himself, by Tensiay, the 27th inst, that our attorney he instructed to take legal measures to prevent the vote of the Town of New Providence from being cast at said election.

RAILROAD NOTES. The new railroad bridge over the Missouri River, at St. Joseph, will be formally opened to travel

The bill incorporating the New-York and New-England Rajiroad Company passed the Connecticut Senate yesterday. It had proviously passed the House, and now only awaits the Governor's signature to become

The annual election for Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company

Gov. Washburn of Wisconsin has formally proclaimed a forfeiture by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company of the St. Croix and grant, which is now open to any company willing to subscribe to the conditions of the act granting the land for railroad pur-It is stated in Montreal that Sir Hugh Allan

in London for the immediate supply of a large portion of the expital required for building the Canadian Pacific Railway, the remainder to be furnished as the work At a meeting of the directors of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, held at St. Albana, Vt., yesterday, John Gregory Smith was elected President, and

and colleagues have succeeded in making arrangements

Worthington C. Smith was elected Vice-President. The election of the other officers was postponed until the next neeting. A special dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, say that the lessees of the State Penitentiary have put a

large force of convicts to work, laying the track of the Texas and Pacific Railway between that place and Mar-shall, and that trains will be rouning over the road by The stockholders of the united railroad companies of New-Jersey met in Trenton yesterday and elected the following Directors: John J. Astor. Wm. G.

Cook, A. L. Deunis, Benjamin Fish, Hamilton Fish, Cambridge Livingston, Nehemian Perry, Isaac W. Schulter, John G. Stevens, Robert H. Stockton, Ashbei Weich, Bamuei Weish. At the annual meeting of the stockholder of the Concord Railroad, at Concord, N. H., yesterday, a hvely contest took place for directors, one party desiring to elect a board favorable to consolidation with

LONG ISLAND'S FUTURE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.



THE LINE OF THE FLUSHING AND NORTH SIDE RAIL-ROAD-PLEASANT SUBURBAN HOMES-RAILWAY

AND REAL ESTATE IMPROVEMENTS. A short time since THE TRIBUNE published a map showing the natural extension of New-York City northward; the accompanying map is designed to show its natural extension eastward. Annexation becomes proper when the interests of adjoining towns become identical, and uniformity of government is rendered important in consequence. This is already the case with New-York and the annexed towns of Westchester, as has been already shown; it will undoubtedly be the case within a few years with New-York and the Long Island towns lying within a radius of 12 miles of the City Hall. Whitestone is now practically as near the business streets of New-York as many parts of Manhattan Island, and nearer than any section of the annexed towns; and fif the tendency of population to the line of the Flushing and North Side Railroad continues for a few years longer, as past and present appearances indicate, all the East River shore from Brooklyn to Little Neck Bay will be as compactly built up as Brooklyn is now. As the different towns grow together their interests will become the same, and jone by one the smaller will be absorbed in the larger. Démands for drainage, water supply, street and park improvements, protection from fire, and other common interests will make this inevitable. By the time this shall have been accomplished, increased facilities for communciation with W New-York's will it render a union with this city no less natural. In a former article mention was made of the vast railroad interests which are soon to converge at Port Morris, on the north shore of East River. Plans were spoken of which the Port Morris Improvement Company have formed for connecting with the Long Island railroads by ferry. Plans have also been made by the Whitestone and Westchester Railroad Company to connect the Flushing and-North Side Railroad with the roads on the north shore, by way

of Throgg's Neck. When freight can be brought from all parts of the country to the Brooklyn docks, or perhaps by bridge to downtown New-York without breaking bulk, the two sides of East River will be as essentially one city as the two sides of the Thames or the Seine. It is not improbable that within 20 years these things will have been accomplished, and that business men of New-York can reach Whitestone as quickly as they now reach Prospect Park. When this is so, annexation will follow.

THE LONG ISLAND WATER FRONT. The attention of prominent business men, as

well of those who are looking for pleasant residences within easy access of the business parts of New-York, has been, within the past few years, directed to the opposite shores, on Long Island, where larger sales of real estate have been effected, and more extensive improvements planned and partially carried out than ou any other part of Long Island or on any portion of Mac haftan Island or of Westchester County.

The increased facilities provided by the Flushing and North Side Ratiroad, place all the towns upon its line practically as near to the City Hall or Wall-st., as are my parts of New-York City lying above Seventieth-st. Whitestone-the terminus of the railroad-can be reached from Hunter's Point in 30 minutes, where ferries connect with Thirty-fourth-st. and James slip. The second track will be ready for use in the course of the Summer. This will run through the old Fashiou race ground, and will shorten the distance ten minutes. The rolling stock of the Company is first class, and the equ ments are such as insure safety and comfort to passengers. Commutation, including ferriage, is only 121 cents each way over the whole length of the road. To those to whom time is of less value, the steathers Seawanhaka, Arrowsmith and Port Royal provide a pleasant means of Summer transit, through East River, Hell Gate, and New-York Harbor.

LONG ISLAND CITY, NEWTOWN AND PLUSHING In Long Island City many residents are annually attracted by the pleasant building sites along the river op-posite Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. Improvements are rapidly pushing forward, and in a short time water will be introduced probably from Woodside. The new-County Court House will cost not less than \$500,000, and will be an ornament to the city. In Astoria, which is in-cluded in Long Island City, the Messrs. Steinway are erecting new piano factories, which will employ a kirges number of workmen. Newtown and West Fushing (where so many lots have been sold on the \$10 a months system) are intermediate stations on the Flushing and North Side Railroad, and are growing rapidly, they being almost connected by houses which haves aprung upalong the whole line of the road, which already in this respect resembles the Harlem Road above the Harlems River. At Newtown is the fine residence of Mr. Lord

the firm of Lord & Taylor. College Point, Flushing and Whitestone are all in porated villages within the town of Flushing. West of Flushing Bay the surface is undulating, and the soil is of the best quality. In 1837 Tuompson, in his History of Long Island, wrote: "The farms in the vicinity of Finshing, on the road to Whitestone, are not excelled for their beauty, fertility and excellence by any in the country, and very justly excite the wonder and admiration of strangers." This historian is authority for saying that

the town was first settled in 1844 by a company of Eve